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activity was the middle of the thirteenth century, more than a hundred years before Marco Polo was animated by a like ambition and gave the knowledge of China to the western world.

Chau Ju-kua opened to his fellow countrymen the knowledge of the world beyond the Middle Kingdom. He published the story of the Outer Barbarians. He has written chapters upon forty-five countries, and upon eight lands within the sea; the results of his investigations which had commercial value are summed in forty-three chapters ranging from camphor to beeswax. Descriptive geography was an old science when he wrote, but he deserves to stand as the father of economic geography. His record begins close at home with Tongking but it reaches far. He deals with the greater lands of Indonesia, with Ceylon, with India, with Baghdad, with the ports of the Red Sea and thence to the Mediterranean. In this great sea about which European culture grew into civilized society he learned somewhat as to Egypt and Alexandria, as to Sicily, perhaps Rome, and most remote of all the world the southern coasts of Spain and beyond Spain "if one travels by land 200 days' journey the days are only six hours long."

This is a wide stretch of geography to be picked up in Fukien, for we have no hint that Chau Ju-kua ever went to sea upon any of the voyages which he describes. In his office we can picture him eager to converse with the shipmen and diligent to make record of the tales they brought him, many at third and fourth hand, yet all surprisingly accurate in a wealth of unimportant yet interesting detail. It reflects great credit upon the editors that they have proved able to establish the identity of almost all the outer lands which their Chinese author has recorded in the Chinese system of phonetics which must have entailed great difficulty upon him when he was recording the tales of the rovers and which it is equally difficult to render from the Chinese into western idioms. We find an interesting instance of accurate ingenuity in the assignment of Chau Ju-kua's name Mu-lan-p'i to southern Spain. In the eleventh and twelfth centuries this was the kingdom of the Al-Murabitān; our Chinese author comes as close to the name as did the Spaniards with their name Almoravide. We find particular interest in the name P'o-ni for Borneo, and a note that this name appears in the Man-shu in exactly the same form in the latter part of the ninth century. We cannot see that Chau Ju-kua means Borneo as we employ the name for the whole island; his mention of a city of 10,000 and fourteen districts will better fit the sultanate of Brunei from which the name has been extended to the island. This gives to Brunei an age somewhat older than we had believed to be the case, but our Chinese authority demolishes all the speculations, also linguistically open to suspicion, which have sought to identify the Borneo or Brunei name with the settlement on the Pāni river on the east coast of Sumatra.

We could wish that our American scientific bodies had had the credit of publishing this monument of geography. That it bears the imprint of the great Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg testifies to the high repute of Prof. Hirth and Minister Rockhill. In their English they suffer from the foreign compositor only in the misuse of the inverted comma in place of the apostrophe and the general inability of Continental typography to make the proper division where words are carried over the end of lines.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

Die Sunda-Expedition des Vereins für Geographie und Statistik, zu Frankfurt am Main. Von Dr. Johannes Elbert. Festschrift zur Feier des 75 jährigen Bestehens des Vereins. Band 2. xv and 373 pp. Maps, illus., index. Hermann Minjon, Frankfurt am Main, 1912. Mk. 20. 12 x 9½.

The promise of the former volume of this weighty contribution to the geography of central Indonesia is richly carried out to the end. Little remains to be said in addition to the former notice (*Bull.*, Vol. 44, p. 923) save to note the detail of country traversed. In supplementing the work of the Sarasins in Celebes, Dr. Elbert, at the end of the former volume, had completed his survey of Muna, a small outlier off the southeastern peninsula. Continuing from that point he examines Kabaëna and then proceeds to Sumbawa where he has subjected the whole north coast to detailed examination. In like manner he deals with central Flores. The end of his studies is reached in the island of Wetar.

For several years the existence of the mountain lake in the inner part of this island has been accepted but without precise information, for it was regarded as a sacred spot and the administrators of the Dutch East Indies were quite content to avoid the trouble which would surely follow any attempt to explore the lake. Dr. Elbert, however, has visited it, not without great danger, has established its position and has brought out our first definite information as to the speech and customs of the Tihu people who surround the lake and religiously defend it from intruders. The linguistic results of the expedition are presented in a vocabulary of some 700 words in two Sumbawa languages which exhibit many of the characters that distinguish the Malay of the Philippines from the mixed speech of Java and Sumatra.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA

Reisewege und Aufenthalte in Melanesien. Von Dr. Otto Schlaginhaufen. 20 pp. Maps. Reprint, Verhandl. Schweiz. Naturforschenden Gesellschaft., 94. Jahresversammlung, 1911. Vol. 1. Solothurn.

This is a very clear and an interesting day book of the author's travels in Neu Mecklenburg and New Guinea, 1907-9, to which two itinerary charts are appended. In an inset of the former of these charts lies the particular value of the record for students of Melanesia. This in quite satisfactory detail and upon a scale of 1:187,500 is a map of the Feni Islands which lie (4° S.) off the coasts of Neu Mecklenburg. Upon the earlier charts these two islands, Ambitlé and Bábase, are variously designated Aneri, Wuneram, St. Jan and Bournand. Dr. Schlaginhaufen gives the names and position of five mountain peaks, two rivers and thirteen communities on Bábase; on Ambitlé, considerably the larger island, he places twelve peaks, five rivers, eighteen communities and sites of three abandoned, and in addition gives Balim as the name of the northern and Pigan of the southern regions of the island. Thirty years ago I tried in vain upon the spot to find a name for the group. St. Jan and Bournand are known only upon charts. Aneri I found to be a name in use only among the Siara on the opposite coast of Neu Mecklenburg. Feni was in use on the islands but I could not apply it further than to the region now noted as Balim. Parkinson ("Dreissig Jahre in der Südsee," page 302) attributes the name Feni (Finni) to the employment of the people of Tanga, the next northerly archipelago. This need cause no surprise, for very few of the Melanesian lands have names for aught more general than the village and its beach, for the stream and the mountain peak. It is very interesting to note that in the six dozen names which this careful traveler has supplied for these insignificant specks of land in a distant sea not one has the slightest trace of Polynesian influence. Thirty years ago I noted the population as distinctly Polynesian. Their disappearance is not surprising and gastronomic depopulation is far from uncommon.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

Nova Guinea. Résultats de l'Expédition Scientifique Néerlandaise à la Nouvelle-Guinée en 1903 sous les auspices de Arthur Wichmann. Vol. 2, 2^{ème} Partie: Entdeckungsgeschichte von Neu-Guinea (1885 bis 1902). Von A. Wichmann. pp. 371-1026. Maps, index. E. J. Brill, Leiden, 1912. $\text{ƒ} 2$ 2s. 11d. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 10$.

This ponderous volume (in reality it is but the latter half of the second volume of its series) shows the great care expended upon the results of Wichmann's exploration of New Guinea in 1903. For work of this character the publication of final results in less than ten years is properly to be regarded as evidence of the utmost industry. In this half volume we find a concise summation of the work of every explorer who was occupied upon the great island from 1885 to 1902, up to the date of this Dutch expedition. In each brief record Dr. Wichmann has shown the nature of the expedition, the limits of territory within which it operated, the results of all discovery made by it, and, wherever necessary, has commented upon the value of these results. Expedition is rather too formal a designation. He has included every voyager who has left written